New General Game Law.

Section 2. That all the wild deer, wild antelope, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wild geese and wild grouse, and wild prairie chickens (pinnated grouse), wild Mongolian or English pheasants, wild quail or partridges, wild plover, snipe and jacksnipe, found within the borders of this state shall be and the same are hereby declared the property of the public.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall sell or offer for sale, have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase or have in his possession after purchase, any wild deer or antelope killed in this state, or the carcass thereof or the flesh or skin thereof, or whoever shall sell or offer for sale or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase, or have in his possession after purchase, any of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act, killed or taken within this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $10 nor more than $100: provided that the sale and the purchase of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act shall not be unlawful when said sale or purchase is made in the county where such game was killed or taken, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

Sec. 3. The netting of the quail or partridges at any season of the year is hereby prohibited; fine not less than $10 nor more than $100.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, take or destroy any wild Mongolian or English pheasants or antelope for the space of five years next after this act takes effect, the not less than $10 nor more than $100.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, ensnare or trap or in any way kill deer in the state embraced between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September in each year, or any wild turkey in the period embraced between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of September in each year, or any prairie chickens (pinnated grouse) in the period of time embraced between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August in each year, or any quail or partridge within the period of time embraced between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of October in each year, and it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt deer or other game by the aid of what is commonly known as the jacksnipe lamp or lantern, or any other light used for the purpose of hunting at night, and after the space of five years next after this act takes effect, it shall be unlawful for any person to kill, ensnare or trap or in any way destroy any wild antelope in the period of time embraced between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August in each year, fine not less than $10 nor more than $100.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any express company, railroad company, or other common carrier, or the officers, agents, servants or employes of the same, to receive for the purpose of transportation, or to transport, carry or take beyond the limits of this state, or within the any animal, bird or water fowl mentioned in section 1 of this act, fine not less than $25 nor more than $100: provided, that each shipment shall constitute a separate offense, and that such express company, railroad company, or any other common carrier, or their agents, servants or employes shall have the privilege of examining any suspected package for the purpose of determining whether such package contains any of the articles mentioned in section 1 of this act: but this act shall not apply to the shipment or transportation of live Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for scientific or breeding purposes; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

Sec. 8. The possession at any season of the year during which the game, birds and wild fowls of this state are prohibited by the laws hereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the guilt of the person in possession thereof.

A St. Louis Man's $50,000.

In connection with this elusive sugar business, suppose I were to make to this assertion and be able to back it up? About the time the senate committee on finance was making up the sugar schedule which started the trouble, one of the most prominent politicians in St. Louis, a man who has done much work for an arrogant Trust, hurriedly entered the private office in Wall street of the Trust's treasurer. Nothing else in the country has ever known, and said he wanted 2,000 shares of sugar.

"Know anything," asked the bear, insinuatingly.

"Know enough to sell," was the laconic reply.

"You are on for 2,000 shares," said the other, accepting the hint. He put in his own orders right and left, and made a raid that netted him a quarter of a million. The man from St. Louis returned to Washington with $50,000 in his possession, and the story goes half of that sum went into the pocket of a United States senator who was one of the great Western States. This senator knew all about the schedule.—N. Y. Press.

Electing United States Senators.

In view of the impracticability of the election of senators by the legislature, it would be well for all parties to submit the question of the election of United States senator to a direct vote at the primary elections. It would not only relieve the legislature of many discreditable contests, but it would do away with one of the chief theory of popular government, and the many scandals which attend the present elections would be avoided.—Philadelphia Times.

A man calling himself James D. Price opened an office, not long since, at 24 Liberty street, New York, from whence he sent out circulars to country publishers and others, proposing to sell a limited number of bicycles on receipt of $17 in cash. He got several hundred bites, but his victims got no bicycles, and a fraud order from the Post Office department finally blocked the game. But although this particular swindler is no bigger in it, there are others, and sensible people will think twice before dealing with unknown parties who offer something for nothing.—Press and Printer.

Royalty in Boston.

While Boston was engaged in worrying over the treatment of the Queen's dog, Jumbo, a colored gentleman skipped into the Booker Fire department, and the people up there feel like turning the hose on themselves.—Washington Post.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla restores all who weak, impaired and debilitated organs of both sexes. Its action is quick and lasting. 50 cents and $1 doses. For sale by J. F. Ralby.

Bad Verses Blamed.

For the political disposition on the part of so democratic members of the house of representatives, who have been the equites of the speaker's heels to give Tom Reed on the pedestal as an typical republican of the day, Mr. Speaker Reed has a ready excuse. He says that he has not claims to the distinction of being the poetic type of latter-day republicanism.

Speaker Reed represents political bosses cared to its ultimate conclusion. So far as the political machine and the agent of any interest, whose alliance is profitable, Reed is the agent of trusts and syndicates. He is a quiet agent, only in the capacity of party boss and to the extent to the interests of the republicans of the party are identical or dovetail one into action. He is primarily politician and affects the garb of statesmanship. He is cynical, obdurate, unscrupulous, virile, but personally above sordid corruption. He appeals to the intellect and does his work in the mode of an examiner.

Hanna, on the other hand, is the embodiment of the sordid in politics. He embraces political bossism with trust agency. But political power within is merely a means to a sordid end. The political machine is an instrument of profit. The prime source of his inspiration and his power as a politician is the combination for material gain. An equinal and unscrupulous as Reed, he lacks Reed's dashing audacity and the intellectual brilliancy. His mind and mental filler is far coarser than Reed's and his standards much lower. He operates openly and boldly by the pocketbook and virtue by its price as a venerable commodity. When the occasion is fully ripe, merit will win and people will not have to go about blowing trumpets to call attention to their great value to the community, the nation or the world. Getting on in the world call for a very different quality. Merit is one. All that will be necessary will be to float with the tide—be open to pull, to cajole or to please. But the millennium is still in the distance, and for all that is now known, none of us will see it in the flesh. To get on in the world, a certain amount of self-assertion is necessary. In the language of Bardsall Crafford, "If a man blow not his own horn, his own his horn will not be blown." Perhaps this is not as it ought to be; in fact, we are inclined to think it is not. But that's not the question. That's the way it is, and we disclaim any responsibility for the condition. If we would have friends with the world, we must humor its whims. We applaud dignity in the abstract, but complete impudence in the concrete. It demands it. If a man has merit, he must put it on exhibition or people will not find it out. If he lacks merit, he can measurably supply its place by assuming it in so bold a manner as to command the assent of people who have neither time nor inclination to investigate the matter. If a man would succeed, he must put a high value upon himself, for we are apt to value a man according to his own estimate. Humility may be a good thing to dress up at the Grand Easter, but it makes poor headway in this vain world. The man who demands little, gets little. If one manifests a poor opinion of his own ability, the people will do the same, and demand the services of one who has a better self-opinion and self-assertion. In this busy age, men have no time to analyze the character of the men they meet. He who would do business must not only hang out his sign, but call attention to it. It is publicity that pulls. A man may do business without advertising, but there will be little of it, and it will soon be over. People will not pick up a pound of snowmen and carry it to the front. It is most get up and hustle, and the louder the better. He must be seen and heard and read about if he would keep up with the procession. Modesty is admirable, but in business it stands no show with audacity. If we had our way about it, modest merit should be awarded the prize every time; but the world won't have it that way, and we can't help it.—Farm and Ranch.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla restores and invigorates the whole system, nerves and strengthens the blood, gives appetite and tone to the stomach. Only 50 cents for 50 doses. For sale by J. F. Ralby.

The Peerless Dixie!

The Best Goods. The Best Rye, Dixie! Handsomely Boxed. Absolutely Skimless Dixie!

Every Pair Guaranteed. Ask your dealer for Dixie hose and take no other. See that Dixie is on every pair.

Getting on in the World.

Human nature is a queer combination of satishness and absurdities. We admire honesty, but patronize humbuggery; we applaud modesty, but pay brazen impudence an extravagant fee for his services. If we need the services of a physician, instead of calling in Doctor Dignity, who sits quietly in his office and awaits our messenger, we send for the "eminent specialist" who drives a fine horse, at a furious rate on every thoroughfare, until he is known by the effect of dust he raises, who has himself called out of church and the theater, as if life and death hung upon his going at once, whose name is in everybody's mouth, and sensitive constitutionals require two services of six extra garbage wagon. When the physician is fairly seen, merit will win and people will not have to go about blowing trumpets to call attention to their great value to the community, the nation or the world. Getting on in the world call for a very different quality. Merit is one. All that will be necessary will be to float with the tide—be open to pull, to cajole or to please. But the millennium is still in the distance, and for all that is now known, none of us will see it in the flesh. To get on in the world, a certain amount of self-assertion is necessary. In the language of Bardsall Crafford, "If a man blow not his own horn, his own his horn will not be blown." Perhaps this is not as it ought to be; in fact, we are inclined to think it is not. But that's not the question. That's the way it is, and we disclaim any responsibility for the condition. If we would have friends with the world, we must humor its whims. We applaud dignity in the abstract, but complete impudence in the concrete. It demands it. If a man has merit, he must put it on exhibition or people will not find it out. If he lacks merit, he can measurably supply its place by assuming it in so bold a manner as to command the assent of people who have neither time nor inclination to investigate the matter. If a man would succeed, he must put a high value upon himself, for we are apt to value a man according to his own estimate. Humility may be a good thing to dress up at the Grand Easter, but it makes poor headway in this vain world. The man who demands little, gets little. If one manifests a poor opinion of his own ability, the people will do the same, and demand the services of one who has a better self-opinion and self-assertion. In this busy age, men have no time to analyze the character of the men they meet. He who would do business must not only hang out his sign, but call attention to it. It is publicity that pulls. A man may do business without advertising, but there will be little of it, and it will soon be over. People will not pick up a pound of snowmen and carry it to the front. It is most get up and hustle, and the louder the better. He must be seen and heard and read about if he would keep up with the procession. Modesty is admirable, but in business it stands no show with audacity. If we had our way about it, modest merit should be awarded the prize every time; but the world won't have it that way, and we can't help it.—Farm and Ranch.

If you are going NORTH

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.

Presents the best possible service between Texas and the Northern cities, and will carry you safely to Nashville, the location of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, for the season of the exhibition.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT LOW RATES

Will be on sale from all points to Nashville, inclusive, every day between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1897.

For full information write to

T. E. KIMBLEY, Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex.
C. P. ATKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

PORTER BROTHERS' Omnibus and Transfer Line, Denton, Texas.

Headquarters at Sadler's old stand, Cedar street. Calls made to any part of the city to meet all trains, day and night. Give your checks to the drivers and have your baggage delivered at once. Telephone 22

H. T. HENDERSON, Denton Livery Stable

Locust Street, rear of May House. For Good Teams, New Buggies, Prompt Service Call Telephone 41.

R. H. MARSHALL, (Successor to Al. Hickman) WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. Special attention to repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Over 10 years experience. Your business solicited